The working class and the employing class have nothing in common. There can be no peace so long as hunger and want are found among millions of working people and the few who make up the employing class have all the good things of life.

Between these two classes a struggle must go on until the workers of the world organize as a class, take possession of the earth and the machinery of production, and abolish the wage system.

We find that the centering of the management of industries into fewer and fewer hands makes the trade unions unable to cope with the ever growing power of the employing class. The trade unions foster a state of affairs which allows one set of workers to be pitted against another set of workers in the same industry, thereby helping defeat one another in wage wars. Moreover, the trade unions aid the employing class to mislead the workers into the belief that the working class have interests in common with their employers.

These conditions can be changed and the interest of the working class upheld only by an organization formed in such a way that all its members in any one industry, or in all industries, if necessary, cease work whenever a strike or lockout is on in any department thereof, thus making an injury to one an injury to all.

Instead of the conservative motto, "A fair day's wages for a fair day's work," we must inscribe on our banner the revolutionary watchword, "Abolition of the wage system."

It is the historic mission of the working class to do away with capitalism. The army of production must be organized, not only for the every-day struggle with capitalists, but also to carry on production when capitalism shall have been overthrown. By organizing industrially we are forming the structure of the new society within the shell of the old.


W I W

ORGANIZATION EDUCATION EMANCIPATION

# Industrial Worker

"AN INJURY TO ONE IS AN INJURY TO ALL"

VOL. 5, NO. 28—(WHOLE NUMBER 236) | Subscription for one year (104 copies), $4.00 For six months (52 copies), $2.00 | SEATTLE, WASH., WEDNESDAY, JUNE 13, 1923 | Entered as second-class matter June 9, 1921, at the post office at Seattle, Washington, under the Act of March 3, 1879. | 5 CENTS PER COPY


# SCABBY CALIFORNIA TRIES TO REDEEM HERSELF

## Merchants and Manufacturers' Association Have Shot Their Heavy Bolt; De cent Citizens Seem to Realize Prosecution Has Gone Too Far

## STATE COURT ACTION HARD BLOW TO UNION

### THE TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION MUST PAY HEAVY DAMAGES FOR CALLING STRIKE

In May, 1921, the Typographical Union of Seattle tried to establish the 44-hour week in printing shops of the city as part of an international program. Some strikes resulted. Some of the struck shops sent work to other shops where there was no controversy. This resulted in the union men in those shops refusing to do the work which was sent from the struck shops. Their refusal was by orders of the Typographical Union.

One shop in which such a sympathetic walk-out took place sued the Typographical Union for $20,000. When the trial was held in the superior court of King county the trial judge ruled there was a strike on in the shop where the union men quit. This resulted in a verdict for the union and against the company. The company appealed the case to the state supreme court.

On the 5th of this month the supreme court ruled, eight to one, that there was no labor trouble in the shop from which the union men had walked out, thus making the strike not a strike on account of their own grievances but a sympathetic strike. The state supreme court ruled this to be illegal and a violation of the contract between the company and the union.

The case is sent back to the trial court for a new hearing. This means that if there cannot be any new evidence brought into the case by the union, they must pay the amount demanded, $20,000.

This decision seems to be part of the anti-union drive that is taking place all over the country, particularly along the Pacific Coast. The fight against the unions in California has been especially bitter and in some places has resulted in breaking down all semblance of organization. Seattle has been one of the strongest union cities west of the Rocky Mountains. To break down one of the strongest unions in this union stronghold would be the beginning of a complete victory for the master class. It would go a long way to make Pacific Coast labor entirely scab, so far as the Trade Unions are concerned.

This could result in nothing less than a new alignment of all the progressive elements in the labor movement into one body. The conservative elements would naturally fall into the ranks of the scabs and company men, helping soon to bring back the ten-hour day and coolie wages. This realignment would cause the labor movement to recede sharply from its present position and would take some years to readjust itself into a fighting organization that could again demand and take better things for the workers.

Just what form a new alignment could take is hard to say. The more progressive elements would naturally gravitate toward the industrial form. The most conservative would try to hold the present form, or might even go so far as to endorse what would amount to company unions. The majority of the union men would be likely to hesitate which side to join until some critical situation arose which compelled action.

The majority might be too badly discouraged by that time to take any action at all, but this is doubtful. To us it looks as if some way will either be found to get around the ruling of the supreme court, or the most of the union men of the Pacific Coast will be driven into the new form, the industrial form, which will refuse to sign contracts but will tell the boss what the working rules are and let it go at that.

In connection with this case, a very similar one may be recalled. Old time union men will remember the celebrated Danbury Hatters case of about 20 years ago. The hatters had boycotted a company which refused to recognize the union. The courts decided, clear up to the U. S. Supreme Court, that the union men in Danbury must pay the company $200,000. In addition to this, it was decided that, as the union was not incorporated, each individual must be responsible to the full extent of all property he might own to liquidate the damages. As a result union men all over the country chipped in to help the Danbury Hatters save their homes from confiscation.

## TEAMSTERS STRIKE

MARTINEZ, Cal.—Twenty teamsters on strike; also boiler makers in Associated Oil Co. Wages previous to the strike were $6.60 and $7 for boiler makers and helpers, and $4.50 for teamsters. The team hands asked for $5 and were refused. The next morning six boiler makers were on the job with A. F. of L. cards.—(Card 739882).




## BRUTES IN SUSANVILLE ROB AND BEAT TWO MEN LEAVE THEM IN DESERT

SAN FRANCISCO, June 5.—The lumber barons of California as elsewhere are in great fear of organization labor.

On May 31, J. L. Martin and W. A. Driscoll, both card members of the Industrial Workers of the World, arrived in Susanville, California, looking for work. Among others they called on the employment agent of the Fruit Growers Lumber Co. on the day of their arrival.

The agent asked them to call again the next day. When Martin and Driscoll called the next day they were told there was an opening in the night crew in the mill. As the men were without funds, they accepted the work, although it was not of a very desirable character.

Driscoll and Martin reported for work at 7 o'clock on the evening of June 1. At 9:30, after two and a half hours work, both men were handed time checks for the time they had worked. They were told that the company had more men than were needed.

As Driscoll and Martin were going out the mill yard gate a few minutes later they were met by five men and an automobile. The men are supposed to have been the sheriff and other company hirelings. These men forced Driscoll and Martin into the auto and drove into the country.

When the party had gone about 14 miles from Susanville into the sage brush, Driscoll and Martin were taken out of the car and severely beaten by the five men. Before being beaten up, both men were robbed of the few personal belongings they had, including their membership cards. Both men were then told to keep on going.

As the two men were hardly able to walk, it was useless to return to Susanville, where a worse fate might be in waiting for them. The only thing they could do was to go on in the hope they might find shelter in a more favorable locality.

## SAYS LEGION TO BLAME FOR CRIMES IN KANSAS

"The American Legion was responsible for the wave of crime that swept over Kansas harvest fields in the summer of 1920." This statement was made by George Wilson, president of the Oklahoma A. & M. College, on May 26, in Oklahoma City.

Wilson was formerly an organizer for the Non-Partisan League in Kansas. He claims the Commercial Club of Kansas raised $50,000 to "drive this awful North Dakota scourage out of Kansas." One of the methods used to do the "driving" is said to have been the burning of barns, destroying of threshing machines and burning of fields of grain.

A man named Banta was killed and a Dr. Nixon was charged with and tried for his murder. Wilson claims Banta was killed by Nixon as a result of a quarrel over division of the Commercial Club money. It is certain that at Nixon's trial one of the witnesses stated that "Dr. Nixon did that destruction. I drove him out to do it."

As a result of the reported destruction, the Kansas legislature passed the criminal syndicalism law in 1921. The law was aimed at the I. W. W., as the members of the legislature were induced to believe all manner of evil of the organization.

## PITTSBURGH'S POLICE CHIEF WOULD STOP FREE SPEECH JUST LIKE CALIFORNIA

Pittsburgh, Pa., will be the scene of a great free speech demonstration when Prof. Harry F. Ward of the Union Theological Seminary, New York, and Chairman of the American Civil Liberties Union, and Alexander Howat, leader of the progressive bloc of the miners, will address a mass meeting to protest the May Day raids and arrests of Fred Merrick and nine other radical organizers in the steel mills.

The meeting will be held under the joint auspices of the American Civil Liberties Union and the Labor Defense and Free Speech Committee. The speakers will not only protest the unlawful action of the Pittsburg police officials, but will demand a stop to the ruthless application of the Flynn anti-sedition law under which four men are now held in the Pennsylvania jails.

"The Pittsburgh arrests, which were to forestall the usual May Day revolution were, some of them, made without warrants and in open violation of civil guarantee," Robert W. Dunn, associate director of the American Civil Liberties Union, states. "They were directed by the steel trust officials against the work of radical labor organizers whose right to meet and speak we will uphold and fight for on all occasions. The Flynn anti-sedition act of Pennsylvania is held as a club over the heads of the labor men who are organizing the steel workers to fight Gary's tyranny of the 12-hour day. It should be wiped off the statute books."

Albert Motor, a logger member of the I. W. W., is reported to have cut his foot while at work near Bellingham. He was rushed to a hospital in time to prevent bleeding to death.

## OLD RAYMOND STRIKE RECALLED BY VICTIM AS BAKER STARTS UP

The story of the strike in Raymond in 1912 was the cruelest handling of workingmen known in the class struggle up to that time. They went to homes and hotels, loaded the strikers in boxcars and shipped them out. 495 gunmen were patroling the streets; they clubbed some, abused others and jailed some in Raymond and some in South Bend.

Dan Pederson, organizer for the A. F. of L., but also carrying a red card, was taken out of jail in Raymond at midnight by masked men, placed in an automobile, tied down and whipped and bruised. He arrived at Tacoma black and blue and even the capitalist papers in Tacoma had big articles about it at that time. Pederson couldn't tell who the mob was as they turned the lights out as they entered the jail, but the general belief was that it was composed of Roy Wheaton, then Chief of Police at Raymand and now County Commissioner; A. C. Little, president Raymond Land Co.; Dr. Overmyer and J. W. Baker, then city councilman, now starting up the furniture store in Raymond, and many others of whom they had no idea.

I didn't happen to be a striker at that time although I carried a red card and they all knew it. My wife was sickly and had two little children. I was kidnapped on the street and put in a boxcar, later in jail. I told them of the delicate condition of my wife and told them to go and tell her about it. They said they would and they sent a kid there and told her that I was going to be shipped back east and dumped in a lake. To make it more impressive they put two policemen walking around my place all the time. The shock was too great for my wife; she got down in bed the next day from which she never arose.

J. W. Baker was a near neighbor to me. I was told that this work was laid out by him, although I can't prove it. However, he was one of the chief perpetrators.

## PEND OREILLE CAMP QUITS

SPOKANE, Wash.—There was a walkout at the Pan Handle Camp 5. The walker came in the camp and told the crew he wanted eight hours work on the job; also if there were any red card men in the crew for them to go get their time. There were 30 men in camp; four stayed on the job, 26 came out.—(Nick Wallace).

## MASTERS LOSING THEIR GRIP IN PROSECUTION OF WORKERS

### HAVE MORE ACQUITTALS THAN CONVICTIONS IN CALIFORNIA SYNDICALISM TRIALS RESULT OF ORGANIZED ACTION

By TOM CONNORS

SAN FRANCISCO, May 5.—We are pleased to report that another crisis of the most ruthless persecution ever meted out to any body of workers in the United States has about passed. It is the workers who have achieved this victory, and partial though it be, it is a forerunner of greater more valuable victories to come.

During the past month California has registered 30 acquittals or dismissals against six convictions, a nine to three jury for an acquittal, to say nothing of the many credentialed members arrested, released, and their supplies returned to them.

Forty-eight fellow workers, 13 cases, will go to trial during the next 30 days. If the same proportion of convictions is maintained ten of these fellow workers will join the 54 already rotting in San Quentin and Folsom—victims of the persecution of the Industrial Kings and bigoted prejudice of the citizens of California.

However, a decided swing in public opinion in this state is taking place. The causes responsible for this are: The general strike, its peaceable character and extent. This example of solidarity manifested by the workers will stand a monument in the class struggle; the vicious inhuman methods used to send thinking workers to prison reacting against the instigators of this persecution; the feeling of the citizens of California that they are bearing the cost of this persecution to the profit of the power and shipping trusts.

Though the end of the criminal syndicalist law is in sight the powers behind that law are still going strong. We must seize upon this opportunity to enlighten the people of California as to the aims, hopes and true methods of the I. W. W. to the end that our fellow workers may be released from prison and that persecution may not be continued under other forms and excuses. The I. W. W. position, the justice of the I. W. W. cause should be laid in black and white before every citizen in California.

Money is needed to carry on this educational defense as well as for the relief and comfort of the fellow workers serving time in prison, on trial and awaiting trial. As more than 100 men are in the prisons and jails of California, this item alone is a most stupendous one.

Will you do your part?

Get the Day's Wage Clubs started. Give as you have in the past to make the I. W. W. the soul and marvel of the Labor Movement!

Rush funds to Tom Connors, 226 Russ Bldg., San Francisco, Cal.

## TRANSFER KELSO STRIKE FROM ROAD TO THE JOB

KELSO, Wash.—The scabs on the Nettleton, Bruce and Aschback job refused to go to work June 1 unless the contractor could get a deputy, so work was shut down half a day. The sheriff finally deputized an old man as traffic officer for pickets and also for automobiles. A committee of five interviewed the prosecuting attorney in regard to going through the cut when the autos went through and were then instructed that any time an auto went through the pickets had the same right. Saturday afternoon the contractor let an auto through but tried to stop the pickets. However, the pickets took direct action and forced the contractor and scab flagman aside and went through the cut. The contractor complained to the deputy but could get no sympathy from him.

KELSO, Wash.—The strike is transferred back to the job of the Nettleton Bruce and Eschbach Construction Company between Kelso and Ostrander. The strike was called May 19, and it has been bitterly fought and thoroughly picketed at all times despite the fact that the scabs worked under the sheriff's protection the last few days.

So at a meeting of the strike committee and pickets, held at Kelso, Wash., June 5, it was decided to transfer the strike back to the job. The pickets used every kind of persuasion to move the scabs off so it is up to the members to get back on the job and use different methods to get them off. The master suffered financially and mentally, but if he gave in to us it would affect a good many jobs in this vicinity. So it is up to use to use job tactics. The wages are $4.50 low, hore on the job.

PUBLICITY COMMITTEE—J. A. Griffith, W. J. Cour, J. T. Campbell.

James P. Sullivan is the secretary in Salt Lake City at present. All communications should be addressed to him at Box 1504, Salt Lake City, Utah.

## HAVE POLICE SCABBING ON CANADA COAL DOCKS

MONTREAL, Canada.—Special squads of city police, assisted by members of the harbor police force, are guarding the premises of the Dominion Coal Company, at Windmill Point, as a result of a strike of 75 Italian employes of the company. No trouble has developed so far but the police expect something to happen. The striking employes are coal trimmers who are employed in the large plant alongside the docks.

The strike is the result of a difference between the boss and the slaves over wages. The striking trimmers are all receiving longshoremen's wages, which is usual for men engaged in such work, but they are demanding higher wages. Police are in full charge of the whole works. These policemen are union men.

The strikers gathered together about 100 yards from the police guard and held an impromptu meeting. The harbor cops say they expect trouble as they remember the strike of longshoremen two years ago when one of the clowns was shot and the entire police force reserves of the city were called out to riot. At that strike there was an armed clash between the police and the slaves. Up to this time of writing there is absolute quietness, with police holding down the strikers' positions.

The 75 men are determined to stay out until the boss raises the wages. These strikers are not in any union, therefore it will be easy for the master to keep them in the breadline.—(J. P. L.)

## FRESNO CASES SEPTEMBER 7

FRESNO.—The cases against the three defendants whose trial resulted in a disagreement of the jury on June 2, and of the other two who are charged with criminal syndicalism, are continued to September 7. The cases are then to be set for trial again.

## ROBERT JOHNSON'S LUCK DID NOT STAY WITH HER WHEN MEN FOUND A SCAB

When the S. S. Robert Johnson left Portland, Oregon, on May 23 she was fortunate enough to have a nearly full Wobblie crew. On her way to Linton it was discovered that there was a scab on board. This excuse for a man left San Pedro during the strike. When approached about the matter he seemed proud of the fact he was a scab and showed hostility.

The result was we immediately called a meeting to decide what should be done. It was decided to elect a fellow worker to interview the captain and lay before him the wishes of the crew that they would not sail with any scabs; that he must fire the scabs or the rest would walk off.

The owner was in the captain's room when the demands were presented and right there the trouble started. The owner could not see why we wanted to take the "man's" living away from him. That the so-called man had forfeited his right to associate with decent men never occurred to him.

After much argument, however, he decided that the wish of the majority should prevail. The loyal fink was paid off and sent ashore, much to the grief of the owner. The good ship Robert Johnson proceeded on her gallant voyage to Newport, Oregon, to load and seemingly everything was to work smoothly. But something went haywire again.

The owner had discovered that five of the black gang were members of the I. W. W. Becoming terribly alarmed he set out to gather up a bunch of wine bums and slums, including his favorite fink who had been fired and anything available. He hurried to meet the Robert Johnson at Newport, where he fired the Wobblie black gang and installed his wonderful selections.

"I'm not going to have my ship run by a bunch of I. W. W." he said. But how he changed his tone! All the Red Card sailors and winch drivers quit and walked off. He asked them with tears in his eyes what the sailors had to do with the firemen getting fired.

Upon being informed that we all were Fellow Workers and that an injury to one is the concern of all, and further that the pulling apart as of old is a thing of the past, he cried some more. "I have had all sorts of trouble with my ship in fixing her up and getting her into commission. Now I am also going to have a lot of trouble with you Wobblies."

No doubt this dollar patriot is going to have a lot of trouble with the Wobs. But since he started the trouble himself he will learn a good lesson and learn it right.

The last we saw of the Robert Johnson was barrels of oil going up the stack in smoke and sling loads of lumber flying from one side of the ship to the other as the work of inefficient winch drivers. The captain worked himself into a proper frenzy over all this. He was running from one end of the ship to the other, pulling his hair and shouting, "For god's sake get me some men who can do the work again."

This ship owner evidently is one of those who thinks he can run his ships and work the cargoes without having members of the I. W. W. do the work for him. He is likely to change his opinions about this. The Robert Johnson is going from Newport to San Pedro and when arriving there he will find if he wants any work done, or wants any sailors on his ship, he is forced to cater to the Wobblies.

Here is hoping you Wob sailors will remember the good ship, Robert Johnson.—(X72026).

## SPIRIT OF SOLIDARITY IS CONSTANTLY RISING TO DRIVE OUT TYRANNY

MEXICO CITY, Mexico.—I arrived here the morning of May 19, and Sunday the 20th every bath in the city was closed and the black and red flag of the Syndicate of Workers was displayed. For nine days the baths, whether common baths or Turkish or Russian, were out of business until the demands of the workers were met. It was a general strike, a 100 per cent strike, and not one single scab was in evidence.

I have lived, off and on, some 15 years in Mexico. My first visit was back in 1870 when labor unions were unknown and the condition of labor a peonage. In 1881 there were a few agitators. In 1896 a small organization of Socialists existed, but met secretly. One meeting I attended was raided by the police of Porfirio Diaz, but being notified by pickets, all but three escaped over the roofs and down places we had arranged, for just that emergency. By 1900 I found the movement growing, but still secret and only of the skilled and more intelligent workers, and confined only to the largest cities, nothing in the small towns and cities.

Then came the Madero Revolution and the assassination of the Maderos by the Catholic Indian Huerta, who, be it remembered, was invited by American Ambassador Wilson and his Knight of Columbus Secretary of Legation to meet with Felix Diaz and others of the Catholic party in the American Legation to arrange their plans. Woodrow Wilson never referred to the matter, although Nelson Shaunnessy, the Secretary of Legation, and afterwards Charge de Affairs, shamelessly rode around the city in an open coach with Huerta, the assassin and "President by Assassination."

Then came Caranza, and he by his failure to keep his promises, was followed by the revolution that put Adolfo de Huerta, the present secretary of the treasury, in as Provisional President, until a bona fide election could be held, that put Obregon in as President and established the present government. Adolfo de la Huerta is the brainiest man in the government today, actually a radical, but a thorough business man or administrator.

During these mixups the workers woke up and began a nation wide organization, and now many trades are 100 per cent organized, and few of them are outside of the Syndicate or National Federation.

The State of Yucatan has a Socialist government and Felipe Carrillo, its governor, is decidedly a red. Other states lacked but little, last election, of going Socialist. Even the third city in the Republic, Guadalajara, cast a large Socialist vote. Little by little, organization of the workers is getting out into the country, and even the sleepy, ignorant peon of the country is starting to learn to read and write and getting a few crude ideas of industrial liberty. Wages have gone up, and with more purchasing power, and naturally business or sales of goods have gone up.

The worm in the apple is the Catholic church, its priests and Knights of Columbus. Romanism is too cunning to lose her prestage by openly opposing the labor movement, although she is like a hen with a brood of ducks, she tries hard to keep her followers out of the regular movement by all kinds of tricks, one being Catholic unions ruled by the priests and unamalgamated; but she can't hide the fact that her labor ideas are like the handle of a jug, all on one side, and she only holds the most stupid workers. The more intelligent quit her unions and quit her, and when they do they are bitter against her, while the old timers don't take her infernal intrigues as seriously as they should.

Obregon tries to steer between the conflicting interests, and between the intrigues of the capitalists who are exerting strong pressure on him, the church and the radicalism of the workers, he is having a monkey and parrot time of it. He wants to avoid another revolution and have a stable government, and put the country on its feet firmly.

The personel of his government is decidedly radical and labor organizations are flourishing. As a political government, it is far above the average and the labor organizations are a growing political power. Read any of the labor papers, of which there are many, and all are anti-clerical, and often hysterical in their radicalism, but they are getting wiser every day, and solidarity is growing.

On the other hand, strong capitalist organizations own or control the large papers in the cities and they pursue the same contemptible tactics so well known to you, as practiced by the capitalistic press in the United States. If there is another revolution here, it will be by a combine of the clericals and capitalists, just such a combine as was made in Chile, South America, in the Balmeceda Revolution in 1891. I was there then, and know the facts from the inside, but Mexican government has a good army and five times more organized workers outside of the army, many of whom fought to put the shifty Carranza out, and the clericals and capitalist followers will understand what "Treat 'em rough" means if they try anything. Of course the capitalists and priests will keep off the firing line, as they always do, and let George do it, and George will get all the black eyes coming, as he always does.

But labor down here is cutting its eye teeth and learning fast. Read the labor press here and you'll see. May first they unveiled a memorial for the Chicago Haymarket Martyrs, and the capitalists and clergy gnashed their teeth and their press howled like a pack of hungry coyotes, but the memorial is there and the government didn't interfere despite the howls and pressure of the bourgoiese combine. Surely that ought to tell the story better than I can.—(Card X44581).

## AS TO THE FOREIGNERS

Just read an article in the Worker about Internationalism. The writer had come across some so-called I. W. W. who believe in the superiority of "us Americans" or white people. I wholeheartedly agree with the Editor of the Worker who put the note to the article saying that we haven't many of those kind of members.

Our organization is an economic, not a political, one. We accept the members to the organization without giving them a third degree about their political, religious or other views. We take them in as wage slaves and hope that we will educate them along class lines. Once in a while we fail to make a class conscious Wobbly out of our fellow workers. It is bound to happen. I run across some of this type sometimes but they can not do much harm to the organization.

We ought to, once in a while, raise our voice and remind our fellow workers that we have not yet changed our preamble nor our constitution in regards to internationalism. We are still Industrial Workers of the World and not of White America.

There are many forces at work that have kept 440 from growing faster than it has and the least of them is the foreigners. Organize the native workers, those who speak English. When you organize them the foreigners will be with you. Never forget that the foreigners have done a lot to help the organization. Remember that changing the old system in this country will be done, not by the foreigners, but by the natives with the help of the foreigners. Organize the natives first. When the native members of 440 decide that the time is at hand to act, and when they start to act, they will get all kinds of help from the foreigners, even if they do not talk the language of the land.

No real Wobbly will defend the language groups, but when you want to deliver a message of revolutionary industrial unionism, or organize the foreigners, you have to deliver the talk in their language or you will have no success. We can't wait until all foreigners learn to speak or to read English. They are coming here every day by the thousands. We can't stop immigration either. Something else has to be done.—(J. Sanjour).

## PROSECUTING ATTORNEY ADMITS HE HAS NO CASE

OROVILLE, Cal., June 1.—In an interview following the release of four fellow workers here Thursday, District Attorney William E. Rothe stated that it had become almost impossible in the state of California to secure a conviction by jury for mere membership in the I. W. W.

He said some overt act of violence had to be proven, or evidence brought out showing that the accused was a "high up organizer," before a jury in this state would convict of criminal syndicalism.

This information had been given him, said Rothe, by the district attorneys at Sacramento, Stockton and Eureka, with whom he had been in consultation. For this reason, he said, he did not wish to put the county of Butte to the expense of a trial and then fail of conviction.

Rothe further stated that Woolwine, of Sacramento, has a monopoly on the "special witnesses," Couts, Dymond and Townsend, and they cannot be had without his consent. Woolwine would not release them now and so they could not be brought to Butte for the trial here.

H. M. Edwards, Frank Jones and Frank Countryman are still awaiting trial here, though all of them are out on bail. No date has been set for their trial. The district attorney stated that he believed Edwards was one of the leading men of the organization and announced his intention to "use every effort" to have him convicted.

Fellow Worker Ebert is being confined in the local bastile, but has not had a hearing of any kind. The clowns do not seem to be able to find out his name. At least they have refused to make known the name he may have given and seem to be waiting for some one to "spill the beans."

### FAVORS TRANSFER OF NO. 310

The Portland Branch of I. U. No. 310 has adopted a motion to ask the G. E. B. to take over the affairs of I. U. No. 310 until No. 310 can be placed in better financial condition. A committee of three was elected to draw up a letter to the chairman of the G. E. B. explaining the reasons for the motion. Copy of this letter to be printed in No. 310 bulletins.

# DISCUSS STRIKE

## LUMBER TRUST TOOL DEPRECATES STRIKE

(From the Daily News of May 23, 1923)

CRANBROOK, B. C., May 22—The strike of lumber workers called by the I. W. W. throughout the Kootenay district has failed—so much so that the Chicago organization with a branch at Cranbrook is now announcing that the strike is called off.

The strike just ended, it is learned, was called some three or four weeks ago by a number of organizers and leaders of the I. W. W., practically all of whom, it is said, came from the United States. The western headquarters of the I. W. W. is in Seattle, and it would appear that this organization is using the woods and mill men of British Columbia to foster and further the aims of a United States organization which is in bad repute with the United States government on account of the I. W. W. policy of destruction and antagonism to organized government. Circulars issued by the I. W. W. organizers stated that one of their demands was the unconditional release of all class war prisoners in the United States.

The great majority of the men who left their employment were not, it is said, in sympathy with the strike, but quit work because of false statements, fear or possibly intimidation on the part of the I. W. W. organizers referred to. "It is rather hard to understand why men of ordinary intelligence will leave profitable employment at the instigation of professional agitators, men whom they had never seen before, and who have no real interest in their welfare, to loaf around and spend what little money they may have saved. Thousands of dollars were lost to workmen during the three or four weeks of the strike for no good purpose whatsoever," declared a recent visitor to one of the camps.

The policy of the I. W. W. is one of destruction and it is understood through their system of so-called "job action" tactics that they hope to keep the lumber industry in a constant state of turmoil, which would have the effect of closing down the industry and creating unemployment, which is always followed by lower wages.

All who have their own welfare at heart as well as that of the women and children dependent on the lumber industry will not allow themselves to be hoodwinked by I. W. W. propaganda.

## ONE STRIKER REPLIES ACT WELL JUSTIFIED

CRANBROOK, B. C., June 4.—In answer to an article published in the Nelson Daily News of May 23, and which now appears in leaflet form in some of the camps on the Crows Nest Pass, I will say that the author of this article either does not understand the aims and principles of the I. W. W., or is trying to mislead the workers in the camps.

The I. W. W. does not advocate the destruction of the U. S. government, but a reconstruction of society. The reason for the demand of the release of all class war prisoners was that the lumber companies in the U. S. used the government to convict the prisoners. As the lumber companies here are mostly American concerns they would attempt to do the same here.

The reason for the strike is easily explained by anyone who has to earn his living in these camps. The wages last winter were from \$2.50 to \$3.00 per day, and board cost from \$1.20 to \$1.50 per day. Also \$1.50 per month for hospital fees. Figures from reliable sources prove that the companies made a large profit on the board, also on the necessities of life which the workers were compelled to buy through the company commissaries.

I want to ask any fair-minded man if this is profitable employment. The very reason they went on strike shows that they were thinking for themselves, and their families. The Job-strike is not destruction, but to do everything in a painstaking manner, thus protecting the natural resources of the country for the benefit of future generations. The way the strike was conducted proved that there was no money wasted, also that no laws of the country were broken. Hoping this explanation will reach the author of the leaflet, and that he may benefit by it, I remain,

Yours for the I. W. W.,
DEL. LU-450.

## NO MORE DIVISION

OMAHA.—"No more craft scabbing to help the packers. No more dividing the workers. One union, one enemy, one fight, one victory for all."

The A. F. of L. union in the Omaha packing industry is circulating the above sentiments in its campaign to unite all packing house workers in one industrial union. The union is Local 602, Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America. Describing the failure of the 1921 strike, the local says;

"The craft unions, engineers, firemen and others stayed at work and helped the packers defeat us. Railroad union men hauled cars loaded by scabs. After a game fight we lost. We lost because thousands had deserted the union and because we had no control over the power and maintenance men organized into separate craft unions. We have learned our lesson through this defeat. The Butcher Workmen's union at the St. Paul convention declared for one union in the packing industry. This means that all workers employed in the packing plants shall belong to the Butcher Workmen's union."

## INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION SEEMS OUT OF BUSINESS IN SUGAR TRUST DOMAIN

During the past week, while wandering along the N. P. at Chehalis, Wash., I discovered the missing link in Darwin's theory, in the shape of an extra gang slave, who had just arrived from the deserts of Utah. He had in his possession a permit to work on the Hurley-Mason job at Casadero, Oregon.

At the time he arrived there he was informed that a strike existed on the job, and that 1,300 men were using their economic power to rid the camps of this company of the stool-pigeons and gunmen who were running wild, even to the extent of murdering each other. His only reply to his informant was, that an employment shark had shipped him and told him that everything was O. K. on this job. He also produced an employment ticket, which states that no strike or lockout exists on this job, and proceeded to work at camp No. 8.

He lasted four days. Even the company could not stand the smell of a Utah scab. Notwithstanding the fact that he had been advanced \$31.40 as railroad fare, they canned him. Such is the reward of all so-called loyal slaves, who have ostracized themselves from their fellowmen. They receive from the master class the crumbs which drop from their tables and in some cases the now famous letters of thanks which were distributed by some lumber companies during the recent lumber workers strike in the Northwest.

The state of Utah has certain labor laws which specifically state that where strike or lockout conditions prevail, all prospective employes (scabs) must be notified of same, but it appears that the sharks of the state of Utah enjoy immunity from the much abused industrial commission, even to the extent of stating on this ticket that no strike exists on the job.

Just imagine the employment sharks or the master class advancing \$31.40 railroad fare to a broken down slave who did not even have one ounce of baggage or personal belongings, and you can judge for yourself the limit to which they went to break the strike, and force their workers to accept the unbearable conditions, which the master class saw fit to impose upon them.—(R. R. 85).

## ORGANIZATION UNKNOWN

NEW YORK, May 30.—I made a two-day trip on the vessel S. S. Priscilla to Fall River, and I sure did earn the pittance of a crummy bunk, filthy food and \$65.00 per month. But could I talk to these slaves about organization? I should say not! Wasn't \$65.00 per month, rotten food and the privilege to work about 14 hours per day fine conditions? Well, after two days of agitation, I figured that I'd have better success organizing the animals in the jungle than I'd have with these. Whenever a fellow worker has nothing to do, and time weighs heavily on his hands he should make this two-day trip and try to educate these slaves, but he must bring a ton of patience with him.—(Card 796073).

## SAYS BETTER TEAM WORK WILL PREVENT MISTAKES

NORTH BEND, Ore.—There is one thing that I would like to voice against the I. W. W. members in general. That is the way they have been conducting their walkouts in the past. It is a great wonder to me that they have won as many strikes as they have. I became a card member shortly before this last strike and there was no agitation on the job as to the strike in the mills. In fact by May 1 there were no I. W. W. on the works to pull off what men they could.

Now this is my plan. Set the very hour in which the walkout is to take place and have all members stay on the job until that minute and walk off, taking as many non-members as possible with them. This is the only way we can hit the bosses real hard. Don't wait until after the strike is on to get out strike circulars; get them out before hand. It is up to all delegates to wake up when a strike is to take place. When they see a card man impress it upon his mind to agitate and stay on the job until the given time for the walkout.

There were many arguments among the members whether the strike would affect the mill men or not. As we have no hall down here and no way to advertise a meeting there are very few men who attend; so notify others just what takes place at the meetings.

May 1 there were only three card men left on the job at the Stout Lumber Co. mill here, I myself being one of them. On March 20 there were around 30 or 35 fellow workers at the mill. So wake up if we want to conduct this thing right. Use team work.—(X99480).

(Editor's Note—It is doubtless true that in some places the notices were not received also true that delegates were unable to reach some of the camps. In at least one large district notices were sent by mail to every delegate there, but not one was allowed to be delivered. The companies and their tools, the postmasters, grabbed the notices and did not deliver. The only thing left was for delegates to make a visit there and pass the word around. It was doubtless the same in other places. There were not delegates enough to do all the work required. The best remedy for this is as the fellow worker suggests—team work by all members, including a sure line of communication).

## SERFS ENDURE INSULT WHEN URGED TO SPEED TOO WEARY TO REVOLT

NYACK, Mont.—On my way from Cutbank to Nyack, Montana, last night I saw a fine example of the twentieth century slave. It was at Gary, Montana, a small place in the Rocky Mountains. A. Guthrie & Co. has a large construction contract to put in double track. The slaves of whom I speak were working along the right-of-way with a "dinky" and dump cars. About 20 of the cars had gone over the dump owing to some inefficiency on the part of the slaves.

When we passed it was then about 8:30 p. m. We had for a mile or more observed men walking along the right-of-way with hanging head and drooping shoulders, showing in their lagging steps the utter physical exhaustion. A fellow worker with me made the remark that they surely must have a first-class slave driver somewhere below us. And they sure did.

When we got to this place we beheld the white collared slave-chaser perched high on a projecting boulder. He, indeed, had an advantageous position over the serfs. Because of his wild gestures, I at first thought he was endeavoring to fly home to his promised heavenly reward for his good work on earth among his fellow men. But, on closer inspection, we saw he was only trying to urge the "blocks" to a greater speed, being as they were on their thirteenth hour, and only had eleven hours left before another day would dawn. Of course, the boys had to hurry anyhow to show the passing Wobblies they were on good terms with the master.

We were prevented from seeing any more of this manly display of labor by a big Swede who, when he saw us laughing, grabbed a muckstick and started such a hail of gravel that we had to close our door. The only thing that worries me is that I am afraid they didn't get those cars back on the track before daylight, because what might the boss do to those men if they failed and caused him to lose a few "beans." No matter if they were derailed because the engineer tried to "speed up," wasn't he doing it for the master, and weren't those Swedes paid to put them back?

And so it goes, fellow workers. While one class of men are giving their time and efforts, even their lives for the sake of labor, another class are giving all their muscle and brayn to the master, without a thought for the day when they shall be old and the brawn and muscle gone. Then, when the boss tells them they are no longer needed, and not until then, will they realize that they should have spent some of those "gyppo hours" in educating themselves instead of giving it to the boss. For, fellow workers, he won't care when you are no longer useful to him, whether you deathbed be on a bed of roses or if it be in one of Jim Hill's box-cars or, perchance, at the end of a rope.

When will you awaken, Oh, Fellowmen, and with might burst asunder those chains of slavery and stand forth as men born free and equal ready to take up the fight already started by men who are now confined within those damnable places called penitentiaries. We want you, we need you. Are you coming? If so, hurry and line up in the only workingman's union and let's go.—(J. P. Murphy).

## MISTAKES IN REPORT

The article in the Worker of June 2, stating that the loggers of B. C. and the workers of Canada are taking to the I. W. W. like kittens to new milk is, in my mind, misleading. It is quite true that the I. W. W. is making progress in Canada and I sincerely hope that we will continue to do so. It is also true that there were a few hundred lumber workers in the Cranbrook district who came out on strike for the release of our fellow workers who are in prison and they sure deserve great credit as they were the only workers in all of Canada who had the courage to strike. But when you take into consideration that only about four or five hundred workers went on strike does that look as if the workers of Canada were falling over each other to get an I. W. W. card?—(Cards 448124, 706814, 461866).

## SPEAKING FOR THE I. W. W.

EVERETT, June 5.—Approximately 250 people attended an open air meeting held here last night at the corner of Hewitt and Grand Ave. Fellow Worker John McKay spoke on the subject, "Moral and Economic Determinism." The audience was composed mostly of waterfront and mill workers and they were all very much interested in the subject and declared that they would all be there tonight again when we will hold another street meeting. This meeting on the street is something new for Everett now, as we have not spoke on the street here since 1916. We intend to keep on holding these propaganda meetings on the street as long as we can get speakers.

A collection of \$10.70 was taken up and a number of pamphlets and papers were sold.



### SPOKANE BRANCH

The street address of the Spokane Branch of I. U. No. 120 has been changed to 223 North Bernard St.—(X238).

## ONE MAIN ISSUE NOW IS WHAT CONDITIONS WE HAVE ON THE JOB

I would like to see the workers make a big drive this summer. If each worker would try he could get at least one new member this summer. By doing so we would make our fight so much the easier.

In order to hold what ground we already have won, the workers should keep stamped up also. I have met a number who were shy on stamps, especially defense stamps. There are a good many men working in the different industries who have carried a card some time and others who read our papers and literature and never had a card. To hear them talk you would think they were good paid workers. Let us get them to take out a card. Those not carrying cards and those behind in dues should stamp up just as soon as they can get any money.

Under the present conditions a man cannot stay long enough on one job to get any great amount of money. He gets enough to last him for a few days and so long as he will go broke sooner or later what difference does a few days more or less make. I would rather go broke with a well stamped up card than with a poor card or none at all.

If the men would lay off the bootleggers, poolrooms, etc., they could put what they make in their stomach and keep their cards stamped up. They could be more particular and wouldn't have to take the first job that came along, regardless of conditions. Make your money last, the little you get, and then you can ask the boss about these things before you go to work, and if you don't like the conditions you can tell him the reason you won't go to work. After a number tell him the same thing he will make some changes.

I have worked for the past 25 years and haven't a thing to show and don't expect to have anything. What are wages anyway? It is conditions we want and shorter hours, and wages will follow. A man would be better off working short hours under good conditions for less money than working long hours under rotten conditions even if he got good wages.

I met an old friend of mine the other day who asked me where I had been for such a long time. I told him I had traveled around the country looking for conditions. He asked me why I didn't get married and settle down. Well, I asked him how long he had been married and he said 14 years. Then I asked him how much money he had and he said he didn't have any, but that he was getting along all right as his wife was working too. I told him that the working girls of today would be foolish to marry a working man who could hardly support himself, unless like his wife, she would have pity for one and marry him to help him get along. He said he had a good job, ten hours and lots of overtime. I noticed he didn't look good and he said he had been sick for the last two years but couldn't afford a rest as his wife wanted to take a rest for a few weeks. I told him I didn't think I would get married for a while and gave him some mental dynamite and told him to read it and let his wife read it.

Think of the poor slave, contented because the boss lets him work long hours and overtime and Sundays, and he can't afford a vacation! I am taking my vacation now in a 35-cent room for two days but it is up tonight, as the money I made on the last job is getting low. I will be in the field of activity tomorrow looking for a master.—(Del. GC-487).

## TO MAKE BOYCOTT WIN ON CALIFORNIA GOODS PUT POWER BEHIND IT

To my mind there has not been to date enough effort and support behind the California boycott.

According to the manifestations of some fellow workers the boycott, used as a tactic in regards to the California persecutions, is quite a new practice and is not approved by some who state quite frankly "it can't be done." Such a state of mind is almost unpardonable simply because there is no excuse or good cause for such ignorance; besides such stupidity obstructs the path to progress and the desired results and class solidarity.

Some must go to the movies. How so? To kill time? Such action illustrates truly the symptoms of a diseased mind.

Moreover the boycott of California products must be carried through every walk of life.

The housewife must not tolerate these unfair products under her roof and she will restrain her children from entering the movies, which are an inferno to a delicate mind.

The migratory worker, whether sticks, dirt or straw, must prohibit these unfair California products in camp and also have a standing committee to inspect and be on the alert for these scab products.

Restaurants and boarding houses must be given an impression in this regard and tactics used against those that pay no heed.

Storekeepers must be advised that there is no profit in California products. Each individual worker must confidentially or otherwise bring pressure to bear in this regard.

Wobbly poets will find their art, wit and humor, sympathetic or materialistic, welcomed on this combatant field. Cartoonists, too, should also respond as well as all I. W. W. publications.

Then the arteries of agitation and indignation will respond and hum with well organized vibration and only then will "Sun Maids" pay notice. Only then will they recognize us, the workers, as a force to be reckoned with and respected.

The back of the Syndicalist law must be broken and it will be broken.

This Boycott of California Products is one effective method. No one should block or impede its progress; everyone should put his shoulder to the wheel and help in this regard to down persecution in California and obtain justice in liberating unconditionally the class war prisoners.

Yours for the liberation of class war prisoners and the Boycott of California Products.—(R. J. Burke.)

## CO-ORDINATING PRESS OF THE LABOR UNIONS ON CONSERVATIVE PLAN

*By* Harry Fisher

In recent years, which is to say since the armistice was signed, there has been a determined effort on the part of trades unions to extend the scope of the Labor Press, because "the daily papers will not print facts favorable to labor." To facilitate the editing of matter for the readers, a national and in many states a State News Bureau has been established.

During the trial of Mooney, which even the President of the United States must have recognized as a frame-up when he suggested that the governor of California use his office to secure a new trial, the labor press was very sparing with editorial comment, as a rule. The reason for this may be attributed to a report that Mooney was an I. W. W. in spirit, if not actually holding membership. At any rate he was adjudged a radical, so "why bother about him." While some editors did point to the monstrous farce of the trial, these were in the minority.

Evidently they looked elsewhere for inspiration. And that inspiration was molded by the head of the A. F. of L. It was to turn our hopes to the political field by voting for our friends.

Incidentally Herbert Hoover was recommended as labor's choice for President. This was a little disappointing when Hoover flopped to the Republican side.

But Hiram Johnson was a nemesis of the League of Nations, so Mr. Hoover was still the favorite for California's republican electoral vote and as such recommended from Washington headquarters to organized labor of California.

After the votes were counted Mr. Hoover got off the fence and announced that what America needed was the open shop.

Witten W. Harris, then editor of Kern County Union Labor Journal, was boosted for congress. Likewise he was a strong supporter of the Wilsonian policy and the League of Nations.

After his defeat Mr. Harris started a private paper in this city of Bakersfield, and in one issue we find this statement at the end of an article he wrote: "The only way to lower prices and still keep factories open, is to lower wages and at the same time increase the daily output. In the period of readjustment now upon us, it is the duty of every worker, manual or mental, to give a full dollar's worth of work for every dollar of pay."

If that is not rubbing it in, the writer does not understand plain English.

Some labor organizations, having since decided to discard the formula that has been handed to them, have decided to do their own thinking as regards their political policies and these are now threatened with expulsion.

It is not propaganda to tout for the League of Nations, but it is propaganda to speak favorably for Soviet Russia, thus indicating that the head of the A. F. of L. is to be the accepted mentor for all our policies.

Following out this theory, we see much publicity given to the danger of Trade Relations with Russia and the winning of law suits by "Major" Berry of the Pressmen's Union and President Gompers of the A. F. of L. as if to impress labor with the power of these two figures.

This leaves us just where we started from, because if the Labor Press has to mold its policy, according to the policies of Major Berry and Gompers, who boosted two disappointing candidates mentioned herein, then we are as much at sea as ever.

The writer has been a trades unionist since 1890, but if it becomes *lese majeste* to express political views not in accord with the powers that be, then he does not marvel at growth of industrial unionism.

When the A. F. of L. approached the 5,000,000 mark only a few years ago something must have been radically wrong to set this mark backwards by almost 2,000,000 members.

George Nisbet, who sent his address to B. Williams from Portland, is asked to send his address again. Mail sent to him at address given was returned to Box 365, Seattle.

he Industrial Worker

"An Injury to One is an Injury to All."

ONE UNION—ONE LABEL—ONE ENEMY

ORGAN OF THE WESTERN BRANCHES — INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD

| | |
|---|---|
| Subscription, per year | $4.00 |
| Outside United States, per year | 5.00 |
| Six months | 2.00 |
| Three months | 1.00 |
| Bundle Orders (United States and Alaska) | .03 |

*Cash Must Accompany All Orders.*

Published Twice a Week at Seattle, Wash.

Mail Address: Box 1857, Seattle, Wash.

*e all Checks and Money Orders payable to Industrial Worker.*

## HOW ABOUT IT?

What have you done this week for the class war isoners?

More pertinent than that, what are you going to do r them next week?

This is not an idle question, put forth on the air to nake talk." It is a serious question. Every person in s country who has any sense of brotherhood for his llow man, who has any regard for fair play, who has shred of the sense of liberty, should take up the ques- on and answer it to the best of his ability.

Not only "What have you done," but "What are you ow doing" and "What will you do," should be up for onstant consideration.

## FLORIDA THE MURDERER

By a very narrow margin the Florida legislature ecided to abolish the whipping of convicts when the resent contracts expire. Knab, a member of the legisla- ure and large owner of Florida timber lands where con- icts are worked, was one of the main spokesmen against hanging the law as it stood when Martin Tabert was hipped to death.

But because Florida will have no more "legal" whip- ings after the bill has become a law, does not in any anner prove that Florida has become humane or vir- uous. Tyranny and determination to enslave workers as never yet willingly reformed. Virtue of the master lass comes only under compulsion.

Knab claimed that to pass a law to abolish whipping t once would violate contracts now in existence and thus e unconstitutional. Such beasts may wear garments washed to spotless purity by their slaves, but their hands are dripping with the blood of the men and women they have murdered. Every man in the Florida legislature who voted against the bill to abolish whipping is an accessory to murder. History will record them in the same class as Simon Legree and Nero.

It is no virtue to Florida to abolish the whipping of convicts. Her infamous peonage system still remains and that system will again result in the same abuses unless it too is abolished. Florida is entitled to no credit for passing the bill. It was done to cover the blood on her hands, not to cleanse herself. She hoped to give herself a coat of whitewash with the passage of the bill, not to plunge into the stream of justice to mankind.

The masters of Florida are still brutal slave drivers and murderers at heart. Like the crockodiles of her swamps, she is now shedding tears of repentance which mean nothing except being caught with the blood of murdered workers on her hands. Florida has not re- formed and will not do so except under compulsion.

## CREDIT WHERE DUE

Acknowledgement of the credit due us as a great moral force comes at times from unexpected sources. It is not often a federal judge makes a statement from the bench while holding court that the I. W. W. is engaged in a worthy work of more value than that of the law enforcement officers of the government. As reported by a Portland, Oregon, paper of June 5, a resort owner of that city was up for trial on charge of selling liquor. In passing sentence Judge Bean made the following statement:

> "This man's testimony on the stand indicates that he does not look on this law as one intended to be enforced," said Judge Bean. "He made no attempt to close his bootlegging resort until the I. W. W. forcibly closed him up. In this I must say that the I. W. W. were far more successful and effective than the law enforcing agencies."

## TO SEATTLE LADY BARBERS

Reports state that you have been expelled from the Seattle Central Labor Council. It is possible there may be some mitigating circumstances and you may still be welcome to sit with regular trade unionists of the city. It is certainly unpleasant, to say the least, to be told one is unwelcome.

Whether your methods of fighting the battles of your trade have been the best possible is not a matter of dis- cussion at the present time. The fact is that you have organized your craft and done what seemed to you the best in improving your conditions. Your views on out- side matters and the opinions of your members should not be brought into the case.

There is no charge that you have ever scabbed on other workers in your trade. There is no charge that you have ever done anything against the union rules, except that you were born as women. This is the great, un- pardonable fault you have committed, a fault inherited from the dark ages when women were the acknowledged slaves of men.

Your great crime is that you have determined to earn your own living by your own efforts. More than that, you have been audacious enough to select your own meth- od of earning your living, instead of following the path blazed out for you by others. And more even than all these, you seem not to be very repentant over what you have done—and intend to do.

But you are in the working class and are part of it. It is not likely you are to blame for this, or there would have been no controversy with you. You would be liv- ing on the efforts of others instead of earning your living by your own efforts. It is hardly likely the ukase of a few men will lift you out of the working class. It is hard- ly likely that ukase will make it possible to have someone else provide you with a living.

That being the case, it is now for you to look about to see what is next to be done. If you quit your trade you will find yourself driven to hunger or into other trades that are already overcrowded. If you disband your organ- ization you will find yourselves helpless in the face of a cut-throat game of competition. If you retain your union without affiliation with other groups of organized workers you will soon find yourselves crushed for lack of support. It is necessary in modern industry for all work- ers to organize together or submit themselves to the mercy of the bosses.

To those of you who are of the wage working class— this means the great majority of you—we would say, "Get into the Industrial Workers of the World." We welcome every wage worker who is willing to work to better the conditions of the working class. We ask you to investigate this organization, to study its principles, to find out just what its aims and objects are. We feel certain if you will join with us you will find yourselves with a band of Fellow Workers who will march by your side to better things for all, instead of trying to rise by crushing you down.

The delegate at 512½ Second Avenue will explain our organization to you and accept your applications for en- trance into the Industrial Workers of the World at any time you call on him. And you will not be told you are unwelcome.

## SENTENCED TO WORK

That Centralia Chronicle is just too ridiculous for anything! Have they not heard of the meeting of the logging contractors in Tacoma on May 26? They should know about it.

The meeting there decided to boycott all the active members of the I. W. W. in the Northwest. That means they will not let us have a day's work anywhere at any time. If they know it. Yet here comes the Chronicle in its blessed simplicity, or ignorance, or contumacy, or willingness to mislead, or something of that sort with this beautiful bit:

> "Who would suffer most if the I. W. W. had been successful in demoralizing the lumber and mining industry on May 1? The working man and communities where the industries are located. * * * Why don't the I. W. W. go to Russia? * * * The I. W. W. agitators have just been turned down hard but they will not profit by the lesson. They should be rounded up and sentenced to work."

But there is another angle to the matter! "Rounded up and sentenced to work," eh? Sentenced, did you say? It seems that sounds like compulsory labor. Does the Chronicle mean slave labor? Being under the domination of the Sawdust Ring they must mean just that. The masters of lumber want labor cheap, cheaper, cheapest— until we are driven into absolute slavery. Can the fawn- ing sycophants of the lumber barons speak for less than their master wants?

Why don't we go to Russia? Because this country is good enough. We have about the right amount of sun, wind, rain and frost to produce an abundance for all the world. Nothing the matter with the country at all. As soon as we have corrected a few of the disjointed eco- nomic conditions things will be all right.

It is just a matter of giving the worker the full social value of his labor. All manner of social justice will flow from that sound basis. Besides, we are not unpatriotic. We do not intend to desert our country in her time of stress. "Our" country, if you please. We are determined to correct the defects in our social organism by owning and controlling the industries on which we depend for life.

We suspect the Chronicle is over-solicitious for its own ease and comfort. Its owners may fear we will gain control and set everyone to earning an honest living. Or at least giving them the choice between that and no living.

## EIGHT TRAITORS IN FRANCE

In a circular note which the French government sent out to railway station masters on April 16, the very desirable conditions which were to be given men volun- teering for service in the Ruhr valley were emphasized. Among others were double service time in rating promo- tions, free houses for the men and their families and full payment of salary and bonuses with an extra allow- ance.

The offer found eight takers. A second notice was issued with no result at all. On April 24 the railway officials were compelled to start conscription of men for the work.

It seems that there are several French workers who see—and despise—the government's scheme of conquest. Such acts do not portend well for militarism.

*Wisdom of the Poor Fish*



**The Poor Fish Says:**

They ought to punish Sinclair for reading the Constitution in Los An- geles; our laws must be preserved at all costs.

# WHY NOT A LABOR CHURCH?

Reverend John Haynes Holmes is the pastor of a labor church in New York called the Community Church. Rev. W. Ivens is pastor of the labor church of Win- nipeg. Rev. Wm. Irvine is pastor of the labor church at Calgary. Ivens was in jail for syndicalism when elected to the Mani- toba legislature, and Irvine, a carpenter, was elected to the Dominion parliament by the labor vote, after being expelled from his Methodist pastorate for radical speech.

The foundation of the labor church is "Service to your fellow man and community to the extent of universal brotherhood."

The second fundamental is that there shall be *no creed* as a qualification for membership, all members having the in- dividual right of personal interpretation.

The third fundamental is that there shall be *no authority* to censor any member's be- lief or his right to express that belief at any time, no person in that case having the right to make a creed for another or impose his personal belief on another, as is being done in other churches at the present time, this applying to all officials of the church as well as to the membership.

Dr. Whitaker of Seattle or Mr. Wigfall of Vancouver, Wash., no doubt could be secured to get such a church started in any labor hall in the state. An open forum and question period each Sunday is an ex- cellent medium for economic education.— (Card 71176).

The reason for not having a "labor church" is that anything except an eco- nomic organization for the overthrow of the capitalist system can do nothing less than obscure the issue.

It is true that where the vast majority are doped up to a blind obedience to church formulas it is necessary to find some means to jolt them loose from their hide-bound ideas before they will listen to any scientific facts. To such it is at times necessary to set up something in the church line that has a more liberal tendency than the "ortho- dox" church has.

But a large number of the workers have been rudely jolted loose from their religion. We did not do it. It has been done by the capitalist system when these workers were put on the tramp. When a man becomes a migratory worker he generally bids good- bye for life to the blessed Trinity of Home, Religion, Patriotism. Not because he wants to or is told to, but because he has no op- portunity to know of them.

There are now some million migratory wage workers in the United States. A much larger number are comparatively stationary wage workers. But more than these, many are being taken rudely out of their class of independent holders of small properties and driven into the wage working class. And as they lose their semblance of inde- pendence, they lose their contact with that Trinity.

That is why "not a labor church." It would be historical retrogression for those large masses now in the wage working class who have some conception of their position in the world. These have some idea of set- ting up their own independence through their own organization. They want to build it scientifically and know that religion has always been the deadly enemy of science. And knowing this they will not build or support a labor church, but instead will have a labor union.

This is not a statement of just what we may or may not want. It is a statement of facts. And as we cannot do everything at once, let us get rid of the great incubus of capitalism first. If any then have time and inclination to set up churches they will not be wasting their energies on something that is beside the main issue.

## TACKLE JOB STRIKE
## DETERMINED TO WIN
## MUST PUT IT ACROSS

By PETRUS

Since transferring the strike to the job I have had the opportunity to visit a few camps and find out how efficiently we are striking on the job. While on some of these jobs we have made a good showing, on others it is not so good. It should be our duty, each and every one of us, to see that ourstrikes really are transferred to the job and kept on the job as long as our fellow workers are kept in prison.

When I voted to take the strike back on the job I meant to let my employer pay at least twice as much for my services by means of curtailing my efficiency on the job correspondingly. It goes without saying that this can be done only if we all do the same thing. I also prepared myself for being on the road at least half of the time, as I expect to be fired quite frequently. I think that all of us must expect the same thing.

Striking on the job requires a far stronger and more efficient organization than striking off the job. We have lined up several thousand new members in the last few months and there are probably many who will point to this fact as explaining why our strike on the job may not be suc- cessful. Personally I beg to differ. I have found that the majority of our new mem- bership, particularly the youngsters, have far more fighting spirit than we sometimes give them credit for.

Now, Fellow Workers, we can't strike on the job unless we get the spirit. "Hurrah for the Cause and to Hell with the boss and the job I left behind me," is the way we must feel at all times. We are out for a big thing; the release of our fellow workers behind prison bars. We are rather poor fellow workers if we hesitate in sacrificing our job for them when they sacrifice their whole life for us. And this so much the more as all the fighting we do now, although directed in behalf of our im- prisoned fellow workers, will reflect itself in added comfort and compensation for our toil to ourselves.

Let's see for a moment how essential to us and our whole movement this strike is.

We are all thinking of pulling off a bigger and better strike off the job during this summer than the one we did pull. We know that 110 is not sleeping on the job, neither is 310 or 510. When the time is most opportune it is a "go" again. In order for us to be best prepared it is necessary that we find the mill ponds and the rivers empty of logs and no timber felled in the woods. With the big building boom at its height and the building contractors anxious to finish before the winter plays havoc with their half-finished structures, we have just the kind of conditions needed to ensure success.

All this can be had if we press our strike on the job to the limit. We must remember that we are on strike and that it is logical that we should be discharged. It should be equally obvious that mass walkouts of whole camps must occur very frequently, thereby still more curtailing production and at the same time enforcing such essential demands as we failed to gain in our general walkout; such as "right to hold meetings," "uncen- sored mail," "free circulation of our press," "the eight hour day from camp to camp," etc.; all of them very essential in order to make success of our next big blow.

After all is said, we possess only so much energy. The less of it we give to our boss the more we have left for ourselves and our movement. Being on strike we should be able to have an abundance of time and energy to give to our organization.

You young members who so splendidly responded to the last strike call, do not let a few "slackers" discourage you. Save your energy for yourself and your organization. Be careful so as to place the "hump" in front of you and not on your back as you find so many of us old timers have done. Let us remember that of all the crimes the boss is trying to fasten on us we are never going to let him catch us with "exceeding the speed limit." From now on we will run on the two-speed system, "Slow" and "Stop," until our fellow workers are out of prison and, together with us, enjoy the full product of our toil.

## THE GUILT IS YOURS!

By ARCHIE SINCLAIR

To the mine owners of Butte, Montana, in memory of the miners who lost their lives in the Speculator mine-fire on June 12, 1917.

It was an accident, you say?  
Ah no, my friend, 'twas homicide,  
Red murder stalked that fateful day  
When those brave miners died.

The guilt is yours. The widow's tears,  
The bitter grief of childhood's years,  
The sweetheart's wail of deep distress,  
The mourning of the fatherless  
Are laid with interest at your door,  
Some day, my friend, you'll pay the score.

Archie Sinclair.

## WAGES SLOWLY RISING

WASHINGTON.—Increases in Japanese wages is attributed to the growing strength of trade unions, in a cable from the Amer- ican trade commissioner at Shanghai to the department of commerce. The dispatch says the cost of living is stationary and unem- ployment is somewhat relieved by a back to the land movement. With the rise in wages strikes are decreasing.

## Glengarry's Corner

President Harding  
Never does things  
In a "slip-shod" way:  
Responding to "radical" cries,  
Condemning the Garyism slavery  
If a twelve-hour day " in steel,"  
He took "the bull by the horns"  
And put it and Gary  
In the world arena  
For a final demonstration.

Shrewdness enabled the President  
To select the only employer  
Who is thoroughly saturated  
With an inner knowledge  
Of the stupendous profits  
Extracted from the marrow  
Of a twelve-hour slave;  
Who toils uncomplainingly  
In exchange for a full stomach,  
An enduring back-bone,  
And a bonehead endurance.

Gary asked 1,000 slaves:  
"Which do you prefer,  
A twelve-hour day of work,  
Or six months' starvation?"  
Five hundred answered "no,"  
And five hundred said "yes;"  
That was all the English  
They were able to repeat,  
But Mr. Gary,  
The Presidents committee,  
Interpreted both "yea" and "nay,"  
A vote for a full belly.

Gary solved the labor problem—  
The longer hours a fellow toils  
The happier and friskier  
He bends to the task;  
Improving his idle hours  
With dreamless sleep—  
He knows not, nor cares,  
That he is forging manacles  
For his own emaciated child,  
And digging an early grave  
For his ignorant mate,  
Who wastes her youth  
Rearing a brood of slaves  
To perpetuate a bread-line  
Of famished workless;  
Eager to earn the pittance  
Which fills with  
PEACE and Plenty  
The cemetery and the bank.

## REWARD!

LOS ANGELES, Cal., June 1.—Special leased wire. Prejudiced News Service. I. Ama Kidder, Special Correspondent.

Twenty thousand dollars reward for the capture and detention of the Spirit of Lib- erty, wanted on a grand larceny charge. Absconded in 1917 with the Constitution, Bill of Rights and the Scales of Justice. Was last seen in company of Woodrow Wil- son, Palmer and Burleson, leaving for parts unknown. Was recently heard of in Los Angeles where she stole the freedom of 1,000 striking seamen and Upton Sinclair.

Sinclair is suspected of destroying pri- vate property. It has been stated that Sin- clair's exposure of Armour & Co.'s Under- taking in embalmed beef destroyed millions of profits.

Chief of Police Oaks, when interviewed, was very enthusiastic about the Own-a- Home movement. Also stated that if all the homes of the small town owners were sold for taxes to furnish funds, private profits would be protected as long as he was chief.

The above reward will be paid by the Prejudiced News Service in German marks or Russian rubles, when the war to end war is ended, or the League of Nations ac- cepts Woodrow Wilson's 14 points. Any- one knowing the whereabouts of the Spirit of Liberty will notify Warren G. Harding, president of the U. S. A., care of Pierpont Morgan, Wall Street, N. Y., and Chief of Police Oaks, care of Merchants and Manu- facturers or Ship Owners' Association of Los Angeles, Cal.—(Card 827750).

## FOR REFERENDUM STAMP

At a general membership meeting held at Gerlach, Nevada, with 20 members pres- ent, a motion was passed favoring a com- pulsory bond assessment stamp and asking the G. E. B. to put out a referendum on the matter. It was voted to ask that question of $1.00, $2.00 and $3.00 stamp be placed on the ballot, the amount receiving the largest vote to be adopted.

ABERDEEN, Wash.—Beware of the em- ployment sharks in Aberdeen, as you either have to spend your money for moonshine or sluff it over the poker table if you want to get a job that is any good. We know this from experience.—(Cards X61713 and X2818).



## Against the Grain

Well, the wages were kind of small for shocking, a mere $3.50 a day, but, being a philosopher, I figured that wages are like small potatoes—they'll grow if you keep knocking the parasites off the vines—and as I had come all the way from Flint, Michigan, to do this shocking I felt it no more than right that I should be permitted to carry out our program. A question of money, the loss of two or three dollars a day, wasn't going to stop me now that I had my sleeves all rolled up and rearing to go.

So I climbed into the "tonneau" of Henry Ford's masterpiece, over a door which the farmer had thoughtfully haywired. While he was prayerfully cranking lizzie, I settled back in the seat and started figuring my time, based upon my prospective labor, at the rate of 35 cents per hour. You'd be surprised how it counts up. Before John got lizzie cranked up I had $42.00 coming— according to my figures.

Finally we arrived at the old homestead, had supper (such as the ex-schoolmarm had assembled) and John then told me I could sleep anywhere under the mortgage, just so that I let him know where to find me in the morning, in case I was a heavy sleeper.

The breakfast was rather light including the coffee which was paler than usual. I called for a second cup, bound to get a kick out of it if I had to drink a gallon of water to get it. She graciously grabbed my cup and shortly I heard the kitchen pump coming to the rescue of the coffee pot.

Breakfast over we repaired to the fields, John to run the binder and I to do the shocking. He had about 40 acres down and I could see there would be no lost time on short rows. The grain was "macaroni" and the reads were curled and bushy, making shocking of it very difficult and disagree- able, but this was of no consequence to a man like myself, and soon I was shooting up shocks at the rate of one every five minutes, twelve every hour, sixty in a half day. I figured the breakfast fully war- ranted that many, considering the second cup of coffee I had had.

Dinner time rolled around and the farmer asked blessings over a panicky looking meal and I fervently echoed "amen" from the corner I was brightening. I must have put too much sincerity in the tone of my voice for he looked up suddenly to see if I meant it.

The dinner was so much better than the breakfast that I made up my mind that 120 shocks, in the afternoon, would be none too many. And would you believe it, that night when I walked home I was the proud father of 180 shocks built on less than half rations.

But in the meantime John had hired a neighbor boy to shock another field, so I remarked, "I see you've got another shocker." "Yes," said he, " I had to get one, seeing as how you'd never ketch up."

"Why, what do you mean, ketch up?"

"Ketch up with the binder," said he.

"Ketch up with the binder? I can't imagine what gave you the idea that I was going to ketch up with the binder."

"Why, it's customary," John protested.

"Well, isn't that strange, here I've been paying no attention to the binder at all."

"Yes," said John, "It's always customary to keep up with the binder in these parts, but I saw you couldn't do it so I had to hire another man."

"Well, John, I'll tell you how it is with me. I have three different speeds: low, medium and high. My work is just like your grain, it has three grades; one, two and three. I sell my work just like you sell your grain. When you take No. 1 grain to the elevator you expect No. 1 price. You would hardly let them have No. 1 grain for a grade 3 price. Of course, John, you understand, I've got the advantage over you—I can give you exactly what you pay for, while you, if they pay you No. 3 price, can't change the quality of your grain."

"I see," says John, and I could see he was deeply moved.

Another morning came from nowhere in particular. In the course of the forenoon a wind sprang up and started tearing into my shocks, pulling out fuzzy bundles here and there, and undoing much of my work. About nine o'clock the boss went in for lunch, same as yesterday. As he didn't in- vite me along I thought it would be too much like presuming to follow suit; then again, I wasn't quite sure he went in to lunch. You see, he had only recently been married, so I figured he stepped in to pass the time of day with his wife.

All things have their end and finally, with noon time, came my turn to have lunch. I was pretty gaunt when I sat down to the table and I felt like, there and then, changing my name to T. B. Gaunt. The meal could best be described as: a box of crackers and a centerpiece. Such was not the case, however. Among other things there were seventeen peeled potatoes on a saucer. Enough said. Just about the time I was mashing them down with the butter supply, the boss was through eating and was preparing to leave the table. It was then I made the unfortunate remark that caused him to doubt my loyalty, when I said:

"I can see right now there isn't enough food for both of us. One of us better leave and, so there won't be any trouble in the family, I think I had better be that one."

Ten minutes later we were in town 14 miles away. My, but them Ford cars can travel!

## AS IT SHOULD BE

Bindle Stiff: Hello, St. Peter. Let me in.

St. Peter: Hold on, not so fast. Who are you and where are you from?

B. Stiff: A working man from Cali- fornia.

St. Peter: Yes, but what is that load on your back?

B. Stiff: Why it is my blankets and they are good ones, too.

St. Peter: After your day's work did your master not furnish you a bed to sleep on?

B. Stiff: No, he did not have to. We did not want to bother him that way, so we always had our own blankets.

St. Peter: Why do you think you should enter here?

B. Stiff: Well, I was contented, obeyed my master, and went to the missions.

St. Peter: What did you do to help your fellow men or to help better conditions, etc?

B. Stiff: Well, er, I don't know what to say about that.

St. Peter: Yes, I see. Well, you can't come in here with that bundle. I'll do you one favor at least, I'll send you where it will be too warm for any blankets. Down below for you. On your way, Bill, and good day.

# JOB-NEWS

*Weed, Cal.*—Weed Lumber Co. Wages: choker setter, $4.40; trackmen, $3.80 for eight hours; the rest is gyppo and after you load 250 on the flat cars the rest is bonus. All you hear is bonus. This place needs organization. There is one fink here by the name of Mickey, who is known among the Wobs. He scabbed here during the last strike. Conditions are rotten. Furnish your own blankets, carry your wood, carry your water, sweep out the bunkhouse and furnish your own broom. Grub is rotten at $1.05. Carry nosebags. Go to work at 6:45 a. m. and come back at 5:50 p. m. and they call it an eight-hour day. Sixteen miles to go to work.

Nos. 520 and 120 delegates could do good here. This town is a lumber center and there are about 1,000 men working here, and I am the only delegate. What is the matter with some of you 120 delegates? Take the Klamath Falls Branch and get off at Leaf, Cal. Take the buss from there 40 miles to Weed.—(Del. GC-226).

• • •

In the job news of the Worker of May 26, there was an article from Melbourne, camp 3, in which it says, "his scab crew cannot get results," referring to Foreman Lehman's homeguards from around Olympia, and not the come and go crew; in other words, the foreman's standpatters. The article was written plainly if I am any judge, but there seemed to be a little misunderstanding and I hope this will make it clear.—(Card X60824).

• • •

*Quapaw, Okla.*—There is a lot of drilling and prospecting here and the future looks good. This will really be a better place than Picher. There is urgent need of organization here and if we get in first we will make it good. Delegates and members come in here and help organize this bunch of slaves.—(Del. MM-489).

• • •

*Astoria, Oregon.*—California Barrel Co., 18 miles from Astoria. Stage fare, $2. Hire on job or in town at free employment office. About 75 men employed. Working one side, high lead and sky line. All day work, no highball. About two months' work. Camp conditions fair. Board poor at $1.20. Beds good at $1 per week. Hospital fee, $1.50. Wages $4.40 low, $9 high. About 20 card men in camp, no delegates. Two men here who worked during the strike, but they are becoming dissatisfied now; they don't seem to get along with the rest of the crew. Sentiment in this country good.—(Del. GC-171).

• • •

*Kellogg, Idaho.*—The Bunker Hill Smelter. Have to put in nine hours underground to get in eight. One shower bath for 25 men. The company owns the town here. Stools are thick. It has its company employment office and a beautiful blacklist system. Approximately 500 men are employed in the mine, mill and yard. Wages: muckers, $5; miners, $5.50; timbermen, $6. Rooms are at a premium here. The company does not desire to invest in a boarding house. At one hotel here with 36 rooms, 110 men are on the register. Board is from $1.20 a day up and poor. Carry nosebags. You can draw money after you have worked three days for the company but they charge you 10 per cent. Some members here but not very active. Short of men here. They are coming and going all the time. Shipping from Spokane. Sentiment for the I. W. W. fair among the floating element.—(Del. LU-1283 and Card X36669).

• • •

*Montesano, Wash.*—Wyenoche Logging Co. have five camps. The camps are not so bad but the biggest part of the crew are scabs and stool-pigeons including all the hooktenders. There are two notorious scabs here by the name of Tommy Vence and Ben Gugenbekler, who have scabbed since the 1917 strike. Let's get on this job and organize.—(Card 224877).

• • •

*Darrington, Wash.*—Sound Timber Co. This camp ran full capacity during the strike. It is a three side camp. The slaves got $20 bonus for not walking out during the strike if they would stay until July 4. Conditions are very bad. They have a man to carry in wood and a bedmaker, but you have to start your own fires and do your own sweeping. Board is poor. If you want hot water you have to heat it yourself. Either walk to work or ride on logging train. Moonshine may be obtained right in camp. A few fellow workers working on the grade, but they do not stay long. A drive should be made on this layout to better conditions. Let us not forget that the men are still in the jails.—(Engineer).

• • •

*McKenna, Wash.*—McKenna Logging Co. There is a steel and grading gang here run by an Austrian called Mike who uses the speed-up system. Yesterday they brought the lunch out to us which consisted of stuff hardly fit to eat. The whole gang was raving mad about it. They appointed me as spokesman and when I told the bull of the woods about it he answered that if we did not like the way he served us lunch we could get out. The result was I got fired and blacklisted and only seven men would come out with me. An Austrian delegate could do good business here. Steel and grading $4.25 for about ten hours. Ship from Northwestern Employment office at Tacoma. Fare $1.00.—(Del. LU-759).

• • •

*Eugene, Ore.*—There is some highway work on the McKenzie Highway, about 40 miles out of here. Wages are $4.50 for laborers, board $1.20 per day, bed furnished for $1.00 either week or month.

• • •

*Reedsport, Ore.*—There is one highway camp located at Scottsburg. Wages are $4.50 to $5.00 for eight hours, board $1.20 per day. The boss used to hire on this job, but as he got too many F. W.s he decided to go to Portland and get his slaves from there. At the present time there is no other construction work around here.

• • •

*North Bend, Ore.*—In this town there is some sewer work going on and they hire men once in a while from a so-called free employment office, but resident workers seem to be able to keep this job going. Some talk about jetty-work to be built in the near future is going on, but nobody seems to know when they are going to start it.

• • •

*Marshfield, Ore.*—Some street work is going on in this town, and there is a chance to get on once in a great while. The homeguards seem to be able to take care of the work in town. The wages here and in North Bend are $5.00 for eight hours. The living in both towns is costly. There is also a construction job at the Smith mill near here building an addition to the power house (concrete work), wages are $5.00 for eight hours and as the work is very hard there is a chance to get on most any time. Board at the company boarding house at 35 cents a meal, but the hotel is full and you have to get a room on the outside which is a hard thing to get in Marshfield at any time.

• • •

*Coquille, Ore.*—Highway work between here and Bandon. First camp out of here located about three miles out; fare 25 cents on the boat, team work and right of way clearing. About 40 men employed. This camp being close to town is most always filled up. They will put a steam shovel here as soon as it comes up from California. Wages here, $4.50 and $5.00 per day; beds are furnished.

• • •

*Riverton, Ore.*—Forty cent fare from Coquille. Team camp. About 40 men on this job. Wages are $5.00 a day and beds are furnished free. Raghouses with dirt floors. One machine will be working here soon, and they are building a new camp a mile from here, another camp further up the line. Also team work. Quite a few F. W's. on these jobs and the men are hired and there is a chance to go to work in any one of these camps most any time. Good place for team hands.

• • •

*Myrtle Point, Ore.*—Warren Construction company is doing some highway work out of here, gravelling the highway. Men are taken out to the work from this town on trucks for this end of the work. Rockcrusher is located about three miles from the Bridge P. O., about 40 men working there. There are two more gyppo camps on this road between there and Roseburg. Wages are $5.00 a day low on these jobs, and the bedding in most all of these camps is furnished. Can hire on these jobs most any time, the work being very hard and the camp conditions the worst, there is a great turnover of slaves.

• • •

*Powers, Ore.*—Sweeney Construction Co. is building a new railroad (logging) and is trying to let the work out by the township, with very little success. The scale he is willing to pay these get-rich slaves is 65 and 70 cents the bucket for dirt and rock work. Laborers for this rising generation of capitalists are paid $6.00 and $5.00 for eight hours. Carry your own balloons. You can get all the information about this in the U. S. Employment office at Marshfield or at Powers at headquarters camp.

Now a word to the 120 members: There is a great need of all kinds of help in the woods around here but the masters are discriminating against the organized workers and the great organization you built up here prior to the strike will be lost if you don't get on these jobs. No matter how, but get on to them and stay with it. The sentiment is still there, so make the best of it. From the talk I had with some bosses in Coquille who wanted me to slave for them (which I could not do on account of the balloons) they are in favor to furnish the bedding if the other companies are furnishing them, so it is up to you to make the other companies come through.—(GC-16).

• • •

*Keasey, Ore.*—Oregon American Lumber Co. Fare $2.47 from Portland. Running two sides and a rigging-up crew. About 125 men employed besides a road camp. The camp is new and modern, four men to a shack. No top bunks and clean bedding furnished at $1.00 per week. The camp is built in a swamp but a lot of drainage work and first class sanitation makes it one of the best camps I have struck. A crematory is operated to burn garbage and cold storage plant is under erection. Board is 40 cents per meal and nothing too good. Wages $4.50 to $6.00 on the rigging and $5.75 for bucking. All is day work. It is a rather high-ball outfit although several card men in camp. Management is hostile and have had one walkout after the return from the big strike. The superintendent is an overbearing young punk who takes pleasure in discharging men under any old pretense just to show his authority. Two fallers were discharged because they showed a dislike for cold storage hot cakes. Hire out at free employment office in Portland. Men quitting continuously. Try to make this camp and help get some action on this job.—(Del. LU-675).

• • •

*Vernonia, Ore.*—The little town of Vernonia, fare $2.05 from Portland, offers plenty of work for construction workers and also in camps nearby. Beaver Logging Camp, Coster Products Logging Camp, Oregon American Logging Camp and Inman Paulson Logging Camp are all in this vicinity. Oregon American Company is erecting a large sawmill here and have a fresno gang and a steamshovel at work clearing the mill site. No delegate in town and no papers or literature, which is badly needed. Come along and bring a lot of reading matter. Don't forget the rigging. Wages $4.00 up. Board in town.—(Del LU-675).

• • •

*Emmett, Idaho.*—This place is located about 40 miles from Nampa, Idaho, on branch. They are putting in a dam about seven miles from Emmett. It is an irrigation project. About 40 men employed. Wages $3.50 for common labor. Sanitary conditions and board are rotten. Board $1.05 and 10 cents per night for bunk, furnish your own bedding. Sentiment toward organization fair as it is a highball outfit and rebel making institution. Not over half dozen members on the job. Can ship from Nampa or hire on job at any time as they can't keep men.—(Del. LU-1075).

• • •

*Cabarton, Idaho.*—Boise Payette Lumber Co., Camp B. This place is about 90 miles from Nampa on a branch. There is one camp about 12 miles from town. About 50 men employed here. Sanitary conditions the worst I have ever seen. Mostly gyppo work and as usual the poor gyppo likes to pack his own bed so that is what prevails here. Crew consists of starved out stump ranchers mostly.—(Del. LU-1075).

• • •

*Astoria, Ore.*—Kinney's camp, located about 18 miles from Astoria on the L. C. R. R. Fallers, $6.50 and $6; buckers, $6. One side. Men are housed in old discarded government tents which did leak like sieves until they soaked them good with linseed oil and now they smell like tarpots and most of them still leak. Since the strike they have been furnishing a first-class bed for $1 a week. Board is fair. I was canned for receiving the Worker through the mail.—(Card X7344).

• • •

*Big Lake, Wash.*—Day Lumber Co., about 12 miles from Big Lake. Take men up on speeder, but walk back. Board is poor at $9.40, including bed. Two side camp. No bedmaker, although you pay for one. One man has the contract and he gives it out to the gyppos. As he can keep no one in camp on bushel work he is figuring to put it on day work, although if he does he is afraid that the I. W. W. will come up and strike on the job. Whenever he is shorthanded he fills the job himself and also falls and bucks if he has time. He has a son 15 years old there scabbing on the bedmaker; he makes the beds in the one tent where the head gyppo, himself, the two scalers and filer stay, so it is no wonder they have no bedmaker up there. Bunkhouses poor. Sanitary conditions very poor; everything is dirty.—(Card 409659).

# LOS ANGELES JAILS

Hon. Mayor Cryer, Chief of Police Louis D. Oaks, City of Los Angeles:

Sirs—We, the undersigned prisoners, held in the city jail, awaiting trial on charges growing out of the fact that we dared go out on strike to demand better working conditions, in regular meeting assembled here, have drawn up the following demands and want immediate action taken on them:

1. The food served at the present time is rotten and wholly inadequate and leaves us in a half starved condition at all times. The food that is not served us in the morning (the left-overs) is again served to the so-called Reds at night. All of us, due to the rotten food, suffered an attack of diarrhea all last night and today, and at other times we are in a constipated condition, and these conditions are undermining our health. We, therefore, demand wholesome, correct and adequate diet to take effect immediately.

2. That the same privilege accorded other prisoners in this jail be accorded to us. Namely, that we be allowed to receive visitors, and also to receive fruit and cakes that our friends on the outside are anxious to send in to us, but which the chief jailor, a man by the name of Fisher, and a sworn hater of organized labor, refuses to accept. We demand that these privileges be accorded to us.

3. That due to over crowded conditions in this tank, men are forced to sleep on the steel floor, which is known to be injurious to the health. We demand that we immediately be furnished with two blankets and a bunk apiece.

4. That we the prisoners in tank 10, members of the working class, the class that produces everything and has nothing, are held here on trumped up charges because we rebelled against our employers. That these charges were preferred against us by the Merchants and Manufacturers' Association, instigated by Mr. Hammond, a millionaire lumber baron and sworn hater of organized labor and a disgrace to present day society. That we immediately be released; that our detention here is a travesty on justice and an insult to the men who drew up the constitution of the United States of America; that these conditions that exist today are to be compared with Russia in her palmiest days of Czarism; that you, the servant of the people, when you took office, swore to your God and Man, that you would uphold the constitution of the United States, and the constitution of the State of California; that you, Mayor Cryer and Chief of Police Oaks, are the breakers of the laws and not we. We demand our immediate release without reservations.

These are the demands we make on you, and if you have any sense of justice or a spark of manhood about you, you will immediately comply with them.

In order to make sure that you will not throw these demands in the waste basket, we have taken steps to see to it that they receive the desired publicity and have therefore sent copies to different sources who, we hope, will bring them before the public.

These resolutions having been carried unanimously, we therefore have all signed our names in proof thereof.

O. Safro, K. Osklov, A. Corral, J. Dorst, H. Manuel, F. Klinshaw, L. Walsh, C. Taivanen, C. Hennings, Jr., C. Anderson, C. Swenson, T. Josephson, O. Perrson, O. Kretzioy, W. Selvnen, W. Swanson, A. Cardozo, H. Marr, R. L. Meyer, W. B. Terry, F. Martinez, S. Gedillo, A. Lopez, L. Poltarak, G. Lambert, R. H. White, D. Neira, A. Johnson, F. Lephardt, J. R. Streiff, R. Gorlia, S. Olowa, S. Larson, O. Jeffers, C. R. Nelson, S. R. Brown, I. Veen, O. Halvorsen, C. Morris, W. Perry, L. Sircho.

In announcing the funeral of Fellow Worker Paul Borgen, who died Monday, May 27, and was buried at the Los Angeles Crematory, we made the statement that he was indirectly murdered by the authorities.

As these notices were posted in a number of places we received a visit from three members of the red squad, protesting against this statement, telling us we were walking on thin ice and making dangerous statements.

We told those red squad men that we were trying to function, not looking particularly for trouble, but did not mind saying that this unsigned announcement came from us, and that we could not see it any other way.

Let us look at the facts.

Paul Borgen was arrested December 18, 1922, at a peaceful union meeting, held 65 days in jail and then dismissed without trial, because there had really never been anything against him.

He went in weighing 160 pounds and came out weighing 120.

As the result of sleeping on a damp steel floor he contracted a cold while in there, of which he could never rid himself; and, while he was out about 20 days, before he had to go to the hospital, this cold caused by the conditions in the city stockade had been getting worse, was the only thing which forced him to go to the hospital and finally developed into pneumonia, which caused his death.

I call it outright murder, for which of course only those are to blame who are behind those perscutions and those in authority who willingly co-operate in this prostitution of the machinery of the law, but MURDER it is and NOTHING else.

The funeral was attended by 200 fellow workers.

Fellow Worker (Reverend) F. S. Wedge conducted the services and did full justice to the occasion and the peculiar circumstances under which the system had added one more victim to the lost number of those whose life had been shortened by the remorseless chase of the master class for profit.

Pictures of the floral pieces were taken in the chapel, and later we took a photograph of Fellow Worker Paul Borgen himself in the casket.

Any branch or Prison Comfort Club wanting any of these picture postal cards (there will be two of them) may communicate with Tom Connors, Room 226 Russ Bldg., San Francisco, and he will either send them direct or through us.

Remember Joe Hill, Frank Little, Wesley Everest and Paul Borgen. WE NEVER FORGET.

## SHOULD SUPPORT THE CRANBROOK STRIKERS THEY DID GOOD WORK

CRANBROOK, B. C.—Things are quiet here since the strikers went back to the job. In fact, most of the active members, instead of taking job action, flew across the line leaving a new bunch here who are not organized. The companies are using the blacklist on the jobs.

The eight hour day was won here if the workers had taken it when they went back to the job but they did not have the experience along those lines so we will have to do the best we can. They showed good solidarity while off the job and if the members had all stayed here they would have been able to take the eight hour day which is the most needed here now.

If there is not a Canadian on the new G. O. C. to function here we will be up against it again as an American will not be allowed to stay here. The lumber barons are sure scared which shows we won a lot by being organized.—(Malcolm McGill).

## A FEW MORE SCABS

A partial list of scabs from the recent strike near La Grande, Oregon, is as follows:

From the Joseph B. E. O. L. Co.—Joe Mead and Cleve Reed.

From the N. M. Lumber Co.—Wm. Munsel, Harry Wise, Leo Pfeffer, Allen Thomas, French Brooks, Floyd Greer, Wm. Clay.

From the B. H. Lumber Co.—Frank Huffman and Eddie Weatherman, trainmen; Lloyd Spike, Charles Wilsey, Archie Burchfield, J. Trump.

From the G. R. Lumber Co.—Ellis Young, Ed. Tine.

From the B. W. P. Lumber Co., on Baker Branch — Pete Miller, Ben Rodgers, Bill Scott, George Scott, Gus Yeager, Jack Kirkland.

Other names are not yet positively connected with scabbing, but are to be sent in when proof has been secured.

When in Le Grande, stay away from the O'Connell Rooms just opposite the depot, as the proprietor went to scabbing as soon as the strike was called.—(Card Nos. 386832 and 733975).

### ONE LONE SCAB

ASTORIA, Ore.—A fink who scabbed at the California Barrel Co. camp during the general strike is still working as yarder-engineer at the same camp. His name is Ivan Parks, about five feet six inches in height, weight about 165 pounds, hair light brown. Watch out for this fink.—(Del. LU-1003).

## Portola Propaganda Center

PORTOLA, Cal.— L. W. I. U. 120 has established a supply station at Portola. Fellow Worker W. H. Wright, recently released from the county jail in Oroville, was elected supply clerk.

The special or main reason for the supply station, is for the purpose of getting more literature on the jobs in the entire Feather River and surrounding territory, between the Stockton and Klamath Falls territories.

Delegates and members can eliminate the trouble of regulating their orders from Seattle and Chicago, by ordering papers and other literature from here, and also other supplies when necessary. However, there is a traveling delegate and several volunteer traveling delegates in this territory, and for that reason it would not have been necessary to have a supply station for the purpose of ordering cards and stamps; but as already stated, for the purpose of making our propaganda more effective.

An organization is what you make it. It is up to *you*, Fellow Worker! It is your cooperation that counts. There can and will be literature and delegates on every job if *you* give your support.

Please give correct return address when ordering supplies, and do not forget to inform supply clerk if same is not received. Communicate with W. H. Wright, Box 327, Portola, Cal.

Hold meetings and start job branches whenever possible. Let us prepare for the next general strike and the control of the lumber industry by the lumber workers.

H. M. EDWARDS, G. O. C. Member.

## SOME MORE OF THEM

The following is a partial list of those who considered the profits of the boss to be of more value than human justice in the May Day strike:

Kerry, Oregon.— Hammond Co., C. M. Adams; Noyes-Holland Co., Chas. Lamberson, Joe Bauman.

Clatskanie, Oregon.—Benson Timber Co., Tom Timaney.

Astoria, Oregon.—C. W. P. Co., Eino Frederickson; California Barrel Co., Nick Johnson; Western Cooperage, Jack Watson, Nels Tate, Frank Tate, Demick, Percy Morrison.

Banks, Ore.—Murphy Timber Co., Hill.

Estacada, Ore.—Hurley Mason Co., G. F. Beyer, Mike Mitchell (Black Mike).

Carson, Wash.—Wind River Log Co., Ed. Hogan, Oral Wilson, Westberg.

Mist, Ore.—Westport Lbr. Co., Amos Lahale, Earl Schmander, Emil Hanson, Ben Brown, Crownhorn, Bill Sears, Earl Holtz, Ray Meyers, Bill and Nick, Dan Graham, Elmar Estey.

All delegates and members in and around Buffalo, N. Y., get in touch with H. Magner, G. O. C. member, concerning organization work. Address, 79 Eagle St., Buffalo, N. Y.—(X-237).

We have been informed that L. Schultz, arrested with R. Julian in San Pedro, California, jumped his bail of $50.00 that was loaned by a fellow worker of that city.

Anyone running into this character should prevail upon him to return the $50.00.

## PICNIC

Under the Auspices of the Joint Branches I. W. W.

Crystal Lake Park

PORTLAND, OREGON

Monday, July 2, 1923

ELMER SMITH WILL SPEAK

Sports, Refreshments, Dancing

Take Oregon City Car at First and Alder to Milwaukee Station

Admission to Park 10 Cents

# BOYCOTTS

**"The Boycott and the General Strike are great weapons. Make use of them at all times."—Britt Smith.**

BOYCOTT THE SMOKERS.—The Lumbermen's and Loggers' Athletic Association puts out capitalist propaganda. Seattle Joint Branches of the I. W. W. call on everybody to stay away from their smokers

DO NOT FORGET "OUR HOUSE."—This joint contributed to a fund for framing up our boys at Centralia. Located at Occidental and Washington, Seattle. Stay away from it!

DON'T GO TO PUGET SOUND HOTEL.—Stands at Sixth Ave. and Dearborn St., Seattle. It is a stoolpigeon rendezvous.

LYRIC THEATRE, COFFEE JOHN AND OUR HOUSE RESTAURANT ARE UNFAIR because they rent from Our House. They are included in the boycott

THE RED FRONT CLOTHING STORE, formerly the Square Deal, at 211 Occidental Ave., Seattle, is boycotted. It is run by a man who patronizes "Our House."

WESTERN LABOR BUREAU, 128A on J. St., Sacramento, Cal., hired scabs for the Hetch Hetchy strike. It is boycotted.

THE PINE TREE THEATRE at Klamath Falls, Ore., is boycotted. It is owned by Romeo Hughes, the labor hater of Sacramento, the prosecuting attorney who is trying to send the ten witnesses to San Quentin.

DEPOT CAFE, Fresno, Cal., fed scabs all through the strike. Let them have only the scab trade from now on.

BOYCOTT GRACE'S CARD ROOM, on East Montgomery Street, Oroville, Cal. It is a stool pigeon joint and has pointed out a delegate to the sheriff.

MOORE'S BROS. RESTAURANT, 216 N. Tower Ave., Centralia. Fed free press fighters on doped and rotten grub. Very unfair to the I. W. W.

ELK HOTEL, Clarkia, Idaho, is a bad place to stop. It is boycotted by the I. W. W.

KLAMATH FALLS EVENING HERALD is boycotted. Editors fight the I. W. W. and misrepresent actual facts. Poison the minds of the people and keep them forever in the bondage of wage slavery.

WHEN IN CENTRALIA boycott Carter's Garage, 516 Oak and Main; stay away from White Front Grocery Store, 518-520 N. Tower Ave.; don't patronize Joe Wilkins Soft Drink Parlor and Card Room, 116 N. Tower Ave.

THE PASTIME POOL HALL, Hoquiam, Wash., is hostile to organized labor. Be hostile to it.

BOYCOTT CHURCHILL'S GLOVES, made in Centralia. He helped murder Wesley Everest. These gloves have no brand on them.

WHEN IN EVERETT BOYCOTT the Everett Cafe, 1107 Hewitt Ave. They feed scabs.

AVOID THE CIRCLES Sight Seeing Co. of Seattle, and the Park Motor Buss Co. of Seattle. They Carry Scabs.

SPOKANE CHRONICLE & SPOKESMAN REVIEW, boycott them for lying about the strike.

EAGLE POOL HALL, DAD'S BARBER SHOP, J. & L. STORE, Sandpoint, Idaho. They carried guns against the I. W. W. in St. Maries, in 1918, and continue to slander the I. W. W.

THE SMOKE SHOP, Aberdeen Wash. Be sure that no union man's money goes to this scab dump as it was the only gambling joint that ran during the strike.

BOYCOTT METROPOLE HOTEL, ABE'S CAFE and OCEAN HOUSE, Eureka, California.

BEWARE OF FRENCHY BLOM of New Orleans. He hauls scabs.

BOYCOTT BRANDER'S EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, Kalispel, Montana. This man ships strike breakers and scabs to any job any time.

PIONEER HOTEL, RENO, NEVADA, is boycotted because the proprietor is unfair to organized labor.

REEDSPORT MEAT MARKET, Reedsport, Oregon.

Boycott the town of Bonners Ferry, Idaho. They deported 23 fellow workers out of town.

THE MONOGRAM RESTAURANT in Raymond is hostile to the I. W. W.

### NOTICE L. W. I. U. NO. 120

A Central Branch Conference will be held in Centralia, Wash., on June 17, at 10 a. m. Job branches are requested to elect delegates for this conference and also to send in resolutions and suggestions to be acted upon by the conference, to R. Van Orman, Branch Secretary, Box 542, Centralia, Wash.

### NOTICE TO 310 DELEGATES

All delegates of I. U. No. 310 who have not reported into this office in the past six months, do so at once, as a list of names of all those who have not done so will be sent into Field during month of June, 1923.

J. KENNEDY, Sec. Theas. I. U. 310.

### NO. 510 BOYCOTT

At the regular business meeting of Manhattan Branch of I. U. No. 510, May 30, a motion was carried to boycott the Marine Pall Society, the Marine Relief Society and the I. S. U.

James Manley has resigned as secretary of the Missoula Branch and J. F. Leddy has been elected. The hall is at 225 Alder St. Delegates can turn in reports and receive supplies here.

## BAIL AND BOND DEBT

Several articles have appeared in the Worker lately in regards to how we are going to pay the bail and bond debt. Most of the writers are opposed to a compulsory stamp. I myself am not in favor of making a practice of using any compulsory methods or assessments, but in this special case I believe that it would be the quickest and best way to raise the money.

I don't see any reason why any fellow worker who is willing to help to get this debt paid should care whether it is a compulsory or a voluntary stamp. This debt has to be paid and the sooner it is paid the better. I believe that it is the duty of every member in the organization to give his share toward paying it. I believe a ballot should be put in the field and let the membership decide whether it shall be compulsory or not.—(Albert Nelson, Card 311-970).

# Meetings AND Lectures

**Seattle—512½ Second Ave.**
SUNDAYS, 2 p. m.—120 meeting.
8 p. m.—Educational meeting. Everybody invited. Speaker.
MONDAYS, 7:30 p. m.—310 meeting.
TUESDAYS, 8 p. m.—Economics Class.
7:30 p. m.—Regular meeting 460.
WEDNESDAYS, 7 p. m.—Seattle Workers Prison Comfort Club.
7:30 p. m.—Regular meeting all small Industrial Unions.
THURSDAYS, 8 p. m.—Open forum. Speaker. Followed by questions and by five-minute speeches by any one in the audience. Everybody invited.
FRIDAYS, 7 p. m.—Regular meeting Seattle Joint Branches.
SATURDAYS, 8 p. m.—Entertainment and dance. Program. Admission free. Everybody invited.
MONDAYS, 7:30 p. m.—510 meeting at 1003 Western Ave.

**Tacoma—1554 Market St.**
SUNDAYS, 10 a. m.—Regular meeting Tacoma Joint Branches.
2 p. m.—Regular 520 meeting.

**Everett—2929 Bond St.**
SUNDAYS, 2 p. m.—Meeting of 120.
8 p. m.—Open Educational meeting.
THURSDAYS, 7:30 p. m.—510 meeting.
FRIDAYS, 120 meeting.

**Centralia—Labor Temple**
SUNDAYS, 7:30 p. m.—120 meeting.
WEDNESDAYS, 7:30 p. m.—I. W. W. Joint Branches meeting.
SATURDAYS, 7:30 p. m.—Open Forum or Educational meeting.

**Aberdeen—Corner First and Washington**
SUNDAYS, 2 p. m.—120 meeting.
8 p. m.—Educational meeting. Public invited.
MONDAYS, 7:30 p. m.—510 meeting.
WEDNESDAYS, 7:30 p. m.—Regular meeting Aberdeen Joint Branches.

**Port Angeles, 271 East Front St.**
SUNDAYS, 2 p. m.—Public meeting. Speaker.
WEDNESDAYS, 7 p. m.—120 meeting.

**Vancouver, B. C.—152 Cordova St., West.**
SUNDAYS, 2:30 p. m.—Regular business meeting.

**Portland—109 Second St.**
SUNDAYS, 2:30 p. m.—Open Forum Meeting.
TUESDAYS, 7:30 p. m.—520 meeting.
WEDNESDAYS, 7:30 p. m.—Regular Joint Branches Meeting.
THURSDAYS, 7 p. m.—310 meeting.
FRIDAYS, 2 p. m.—120 meeting.
SATURDAYS, 8 p. m.—Regular Saturday Night Dance.

**Bellingham, 600½ West Holly St.**
SUNDAYS, 1:30 p. m.—Regular 120 meeting.
WEDNESDAYS, 7:30 p. m.—Open forum meetings. All welcome.
THURSDAY, 7:30 p. m.—Bellingham Joint Branch Meeting.

**Spokane—231 N. Bernard St.**
SUNDAYS, 2 p. m.—Regular meeting Spokane Joint Branches.
Second and Fourth, Sundays, 5 p. m. Regular 120 Meeting.

**Klamath Falls, Oregon.**
SUNDAYS, 2 p. m.—Joint Branch Meetings Second and Fourth Sundays, May and June. 120 meetings other Sundays.

**Raymond, Wash.**
SUNDAYS, 1:00 p. m., No. 120.
WEDNESDAYS, 7:30 p. m., Joint Branches.

If No. **237** is on your address your subscription expires with the next issue. Renew in time to avoid missing any numbers. We print twice a week now.

### 330 MEMBERS TAKE NOTICE

Building Construction Workers Industrial Union 330 will hold regular business meetings every two weeks on Tuesday, commencing June 5, 1923, at 512½ Second Ave., Seattle.

All nominees on the ballot for secretary-treasurer and G. O. C. of I. U. 120 please keep in close touch with the main office as the time is getting short.

WM. BRYAN, Chairman G. O. C.

John Moraity, who left New Orleans for Philadelphia in April, please communicate with Larence J. Seco, 608 Iberville Street, New Orleans, La.

Fellow Worker W. F. Owens please communicate with Bellingham branch immediately. Very important.—(Harry Lewis, Box 229).

The incoming G. O. C. of I. U. No. 120 will meet June 25, 1923. The secretary-treasurer and G. O. C. will take office July 1.

There will be a Mass and Delegates Conference held at Portola, California, July 15, 1923. Members should hold meetings on the job wherever possible and elect delegates and draw up resolutions to be acted on by the conference. Delegates will be given full voting power on all questions instructed on by the job branches. All members of I. U. 120 will be given voice and vote. Send resolutions to Roy House, Box 327, Portola, Cal.—X238.

H. M. EDWARDS, G. O. C. member.

Credentials AG-226 were lost or stolen at Gerlach, Nevada. Anyone finding them turn in to Headquarters, 1001 West Madison St., Chicago, Ill.

John J. Conners wants to hear from his sons, Harry A. and Dan J. Address John J. Conners, Box 911, Ogden, Utah.

## JULY FOURTH PICNIC

Auspices

INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD

Laurel Grove Park, Hayward, Cal.

Take Hayward Car on 13th St. from Washington On

General Admission 25 Cents